



Nutrient Management Enhancements

Conservation Security Program

	Name	Documentation for Year
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NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT

CSP FY2006

Enhancement Activity Job Sheet

All nutrient management will at the minimum meet the NRCS Pennsylvania Quality Criteria for water quality, nutrients. Records of field by field nutrient applications that include the rate, form, timing of application, and method of application will be kept. These records should be available as documentation of continuing to meet the minimum water quality criteria for CSP eligibility.

For each year of the CSP Contract a completed copy of this Job Sheet and other required documentation should be submitted to the Natural Resources Conservation Service by the CSP Participant to document completion of all enhancement activities indicated below. The certification statement at the end of this Job Sheet should also be signed and dated by the CSP Participant.

☐ Utilize PSNT/chlorophyll meter and split application

The PSNT is a soil test for nitrate-nitrogen (NO₃-N) developed for use at the 4 to 6 leaf stage of corn to help in making more accurate N fertilizer recommendations at side dressing time. The test uses the NO₃-N content of the top foot of soil as an estimate of the amount of N available to the crop. (For additional information see Penn State University's Agronomy Facts 17)

The chlorophyll meter is a portable, hand-held device that instantaneously measures the greenness (or chlorophyll content) of a plant in the field. Nitrogen (N) is closely associated with leaf chlorophyll; thus chlorophyll meter readings of corn leaves reveal the N status of the corn. The early-season chlorophyll meter test consists of taking meter readings of corn leaves when plants are between the six- and the eight-leaf stages (when plants are about 10 to 20 inches tall), which allows time to side-dress if necessary. (For additional information see Penn State University's Agronomy Facts 53)

Split application is the process of matching nitrogen supply with crop uptake during the growth periods. Initial nutrients will be 50% or less of the total projected needs with the remainder applied during at least one other growth period and based on soil or plant testing and/or recommendations.

Documentation Required: Use the following Table for documentation and attach a plan map showing the location of the enhancement practices implemented.

Field #s	Dates (tests/application)	Acres	Split Apply Yes/No Amounts

☐ Utilize end of season corn stalk nitrate test (CSNT)

Recent research has shown that a new plant tissue test can be used to evaluate the nitrogen (N) status of both silage corn and grain corn.. The test is called the end-of-season cornstalk test and it involves measuring nitrate concentrations in the lower portions of cornstalks at the end of the growing season. It is a powerful management tool that enables corn producers to distinguish between optimal and excess applications of N. (See the CSNT Fact Sheet for additional information)

Documentation Required:	CSNT Results and a description of any changes made to nitrogen as
a result of the test.	

☐ Use nitrogen inhibitor or stabilized nitrogen

Total Acres of CSNT _____

Using nitrogen inhibitor and stabilized nitrogen can help to limit nitrogen losses to the environment and improve nutrient management.

Documentation Required: Use the following Table for documentation, attach a plan map showing the location of the enhancement practices implemented, and attach receipts for nitrogen inhibitors or stabilized nitrogen.

Date	Acres
	Date

□ Apply phosphorous at/or below soil test recommended rate

Nutrient pollution can be reduced by limiting the amount of fertilizer or manure applied to the amount the crop will utilize in a growing season. This amount is referred to as the agronomic rate. Using soil test results apply all forms of phosphorous in an amount that is less than or equal to the amount recommended by the soil test.

Documentation Required: Supply upon request records of phosphorous applications, soil test

recommendations, manure sample analysis as applicable, expected yield and actual yield, and any other supporting information. Total Acres with P Applied at/below the soil test recommended rate □ Soil test every three years or less Soil testing on a regular and frequent basis can help a producer get a better picture of the fertility status of the soil and to monitor the effects of any changes made to the nutrient management system. **Documentation Required:** Supply upon request soil test reports. Total Acres soil tested every three years or less □ Add additional analysis to your standard soil test Additional soil test analysis, such as % Organic Matter, Nitrate-N, and Salts can be useful to enhancing soil fertility management. Additional analysis should be added to all soil tests (all acres tested every 3 years or less). The test results should be used as part of the nutrient management planning process.

Documentation Required: Supply upon request soil test reports and any changes made to the management of nutrients as a result of the tests.

Total Acres soil tested at least every 3 years that include additional analysis

□ Annual manure testing

Analyzing manure for its nutrient content enhances fertility management by providing more specific nutrient values than book values for nutrient planning. Each manure type should be tested annually or more frequently and the results used to make changes to nutrient applications.

Documentation Required: Supp	ply upon request manure analysis reports.	
Total Acres receiving manure	based upon manure analysis results	
Certification		
certify that I have installed/perf above and as indicated by the sup	Formed the enhancements as indicated on all applicable oporting documentation.	e tables
Name:	Date:	

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